

blood. The radiologist was notified of the blood chemistry report by the patient's attending physician. The radiologist questioned both the staff radiographer and the student. The student told the radiologist that he was ordered to load two syringes, one with contrast, and the other with alcohol. What issues of wrong-doing occurred here?

Vignette 3

A 16-year-old female was admitted through the ER with lower abdominal pain. The patient was transported to the x-ray department for an abdominal series. The orderly noticed on the x-ray requisition form under "pertinent clinical information" the abbreviation "PID." The orderly asked the radiographer what PID meant, and the radiographer jokingly told the orderly that the patient had syphilis and ordered the orderly to wrap her up, as in an isolation procedure for a communicable disease. The patient asked the orderly why she was being wrapped up with sheets and why the orderly was putting on gloves, a mask and isolation gown. The orderly told the patient that she had PID-syphilis, a communicable disease. On the way back to the x-ray department the orderly sent a note to his friend in the central service department that a young female patient, who happened to be in the same high school class had been admitted with syphilis. Mean while, the female patient became distressed and told her father what the orderly had said. The father immediately contacted her attending physician to find out whether the daughter had syphilis. The doctor told the father it was a mistake and the orderly was wrong in telling the girl she had syphilis. Soon after, the girl was treated and discharged from the hospital; the father filed a civil suit against the hospital. What type of issues occurred here?

Vignette 4

A patient arrived in the hospital for an x-ray of his right arm. The arm was badly damaged, due to a skateboarding accident. The patient also was drunk, and did not want to cooperate. He said he did not want the radiographer or accompanying nurse to move or touch his arm. When they tried to persuade him about the benefits of the exam, the patient stated again that he was refusing the exam. He then stated he would like to leave. The nurse and radiographer got help with holding the patient down so they could radiograph his arm, stating that the patient was drunk and didn't know "what he was talking about." The patient continued to protest throughout the exam and stated that he would sue. Ultimately, he was returned back to the ER, and the next day he lodged a complaint – what type of complaint can he lodge?